## COMPLAINT

OFTHE

### CHILDREN of ISRAEL,

REPRESENTING

Their GRIEVANCES under the PENAL LAWS:

And Praying,

That if the Tests are repealed, the Jews may have the Benefit of this Indulgence, in common with all other Subjects of England.

IN A

LETTER to a Reverend HIGH PRIEST of the Church by Law established.

The Fourth Edition.

By SOLOMON ABRABANEL, of the House of David.



LONDON,

Printed for W. WEBB, in Paternoster-Row. 1736.





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# Children of Israel, &c.

REVEREND SIR,



cised Jew, it will be allow'd me to address myself to a Christian High Priest; nor will the Rabbins of our Religion condemn me for this Application, since

I come to you in the Behalf of a numerous Innocent People, groaning under Oppression, obliged to contribute to every publick Charge, yet excluded from every publick Employment; and this, on no other Account than that of Religion, though you know, and, I doubt not, are ready to avow, that the Christian Religion was never intended, nor ought, to leave the





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The Truth is, that we, the Jews of this Kingdom, who have always been peaceable well-meaning Men, submitted with Patience to this Hardship, because we never yet saw our Christian Countrymen agreed in Opinion, whether Christians in general are qualified by Christianity itself for Publick Employments; and we were led to believe, that if the Faith of Christ admitted of so much Distinction, if Christians might be separated from Christians, and only those of a favorite Complexion entitled to Offices, the Jews, in this Case, could not hope for much Indulgence from a People who have

so little for one another.

Bur since this Stumbling Block of Offence is likely to be taken away, since it is proposed that no Man's Religious Opinions shall be any longer his Civil Qualification or Disqualification, we hope, that Protestant Dissenters will not be the only Men received within this righteous Comprehension, but that you, Sir, whose Equity we reverence, though we differ from your Faith, will be our Patron, on the Principle of universal Charity; that as the Great Apostle of your Revelation gloried to be stilled the Apostle of the Gentiles, you will think it no Dishonour to be the Bishop of the Jews; and that as your Saviour himself said of one in his Times, we may say of you, with equal Truth, Behold an Israelite in whom there is no Guile. For,

We have an unquestionable Right to your Protection, if you are unquestionable in your Sincerity; (as who dare even suspect it?) We are told by some Christians who sometimes attend at Church, that in your Pulpit, where you never deceive, and in your Prayers, where you never dissemble, you beseech God for for Jews, Turks and Infidels, giving us the Preference of those who believe the Arabian Prophet, as you prefer Mahometans before those who believe none at all. Now, it would be unreasonable to throw us wholly on the Care of Heaven, without shewing some Regard to us on your own Part: It would be imposing a Burden on the Providence of God, and expecting him to work Miracles, whilst you neglect the natural Means of doing us Good. If therefore you refuse our reasonable Requests, and favour us with unprofitable Prayers, you act the Part of Courtiers, who profess a World of Respect for their Friends, whilft they avoid every Opportunity of ferving them, and get rid of them at last by recommending them to Princes or Great Persons, who have either no Leisure to mind them, or no Obligation to prefer them.

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WE hope for greater Candour from you, Sir, and are therefore thus free to trouble you with our most reasonable Apprehension, that though, from the rigid Institutions of our Religion, we every one of us must suffer certain Mutilations of the Flesh, yet we ought not from any Confideration, either human or divine, to suffer such a Civil Circumcision, as to be cut out of all Employments, even in our native Country, under a Government whose Authority we have obeyed, and whose Establishment we have supported with such irreproachable Fidelity, and such disinterested Zeal, that divers Uncircumcised Patriots (not forgetting his Honour in particular) who on certain Occasions have been favoured with the Trusts, and loaded with the Bounties of this Royal Family, would be flatter'd beyond what their Mo-. desty can bear, were it said in their Praise, that they have not behaved to the Government worse than very lews.

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In Fact, our present Ulage is more grievous the what we endured even in the Land of Egypt. were so far from being under Incapacities there that Joseph, a circumcised Jew, was King Pharach Prime Minister, under whose gentle Administration we flourished exceedingly; which is more than we have fince done by the Favour of Ministers, though many have been in former Times, who wanted only Circumcifion to make them PERFECT JEWS.

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THIS Exclusion from the Trusts of that Society which we belong to, is the more intolerable Grievance, because, should you look into all the Offices of Bufiness, whether Civil or Ecclesiastical, we may fafely appeal to your candid Opinion, whether you know many Persons employed therein, who behave

themselves BETTER THAN EWS.

WE are not to be answer'd, as the Dissenters have been, that repealing the Tests would be of small Advantage to us; for God and your whole Order know, we ever had more scrupulous Consciences, than to be Occasional Conformists. And though Bread and Wine are extreamly proper to be eat and drank with the Paschal Lamb, yet we strictly adhere to our own Passover, and never, in our Lives, made free

with your Sacrament.

Nor are we to be answer'd, as the Papifts very justly are, that we favour the Pretender; or, that we feek to establish a foreign Jurisdiction within his Majesty's Realms: For you, Sir, can bear us Witnels, that we feek for no King but our long expected Messiah; and that we sollicit no Kingdom within less Distance than the Holy City, where we might fafely be trusted, could we rescue it out of the Hands of the Infidels. So that as the Pope and Turk would undoubtedly be the chief Enemies to our Empire, we have all the Merit of Protestants, in Oppolition

osition both to Popery and Mahametanism. And erhaps it may be said, with the strictest Truth, we are not contributed, like too many Protestants, to take our Countrymen grosser Bigors than Papists, and greater Slaves than Turks. But this is so tender a Point, that we may not, without Incivility,

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However, without giving Offence to good Pronstants, by unseemly Reslections, we insist, that the Jews are, in all Respects, of equal Merit with the French Hugonors, who shew themselves conscious of our Superiority, by their continual Attempts to outvy us in the Frowziness of their Persons, and the Sallowness of their Complexions, in magnifying the Losses they have suffer'd through Persecution Abroad, and hoarding up the Gains they have acquired by Usury at Home: Nay, we are ready to acknowledge, that, as far as Dirt, Avarice and Extortion can make them Jews, they might be convicted upon any Statute against Judaism; and even Circumcision is not wanting to most of them, though we will not say AS PROSELYTES. But then you will do us the Justice to own, that we were led by wife Men and great Captains, by Moses and Aaron, and Joshua, with other extraordinary Personages, which will, at any Time, set the Children of Israel above a Rabble of ridiculous Enthusiasts, who were led by such suiveling Vermin as Prophet Lacy, and the Printer \* of the Old Whig, or the Confiftent Protestant.

Nor that the Jews oppose any Indulgence which the Legislature may be disposed to grant to the several Sectaries in Religion: But we hope, whatever Toleration is granted, that we shall have our Share

<sup>\*</sup> One W— W—, a French Prophet, who fet up fuch a Weekly Journal, to have the Tests repealed for the Benefit of his prophesying Brethren.

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And if an Act of Parliament is to pass, which shall
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—Can such an Act be consistent with itself,

without comprehending the Jews?

If the natural Right of the Jews, to such an Indulgence, might need Support from other Considerations, I could write a Volume, instead of a Pamphlet, to shew the Hardships we labour under. You have laid hold of the Promise which was made to our Father Abraham, and have taken the Kingdom of Heaven as your Inheritance, in Right of the Children of Israel; whilst you have excluded the whole Iwelve Tribes from every Privilege of the Society in which any of them live. You have converted our Moiety of the Bible to your own Use, and have utterly

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For GOD's Sake, therefore, look upon us Jews as a People whom you have injured, and to whom you are indebted. We are not in the Case of Disfenters, who are said to have injured you: We uever turned you out of your Churches; we never set up Chapter Lands to Sale; nor pulled down your Hierarchy; but, on the contrary, it is to us that you owe your Mittes and your Revenues, your Privileges and Pre-eminencies. If any one asks, whence you derive your Priesthood? You know, in your Consciences, that Christ himself was a Layman: You setch your Pedigree from the House of Aaron, and make more Profit to your Order, of the Five Books of Mofes, than of all the Four Evangelists.

As you are beholden to us for the most valuable of your *Emoluments*, you owe the most useful of your *Politicks* to our Institutions. You have learned from us, that the Righteous are intitled to the whole Earth:

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bf it: That it will not be partial and unjust, or limited to a sew, who complain of every Church which will not receive them within the Pale of its Immunities; and who, when they are taken in, shut the Door upon all who differ from them. Such confine all Charity to those who dissent from the Thirty nine Articles, as if People were not as much to be pitied, that cannot believe the Creed itself; and as if more Indulgence were allowable to win Men over to the Church, than to bring them over to the Gospel.

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You have learned from us to hew your Enemies to Pieces before the Lord: You have learned from us to flay Man and Woman, Infant and Suckling, to make all your Enemies God's Enemies, and to destroy them with Fire and Sword, from pure Zeal for his Service.

I BEG you, by the mutual Civility which subsists between us, not to imagine that I lay this Debt to the Charge of the Orthodox only: I ought to acknowledge, that the Dissenters have their due Share of all these Gifts and Graces; and I make the same Use of the Fact, in reasoning with either Side, that since you have pursoin'd your most profitable practical Doctrines from the Children of Israel, you are ungrateful, beyond Example, in debarring the Jews

from the Enjoyment of their natural Rights.

This Injustice is the more unprecedented, because all other Sects in Religion have perfecuted only those who either worshipped other Gods, or made Innovations in the ancient and established Form of Worship. In the first Case it hath been usual to abuse their DIVINITY himself, before it hath been held decent to punish People for adoring him. In the latter Case, Schismaticks have had the Odium upon them of breaking in upon the Property of an established Religion, and of invading Privileges which the national Sect had been long possessed of. But we, the Jews, are not within the Description of either of these You own our God to be a true one, and Cases. you know that we were in Possession of him Two Thousand Years before the Name of your Opinion was mentioned in the World. In this Case, we are neither Infidels, Idolaters, nor Schismaticks; we neither disown the true God, nor adore a false one; nor have we been guilty of Innovations, but are punished for adhering to our old Forms, and for not receiving New. WE

We might, nevertheless, absolve you, in a great Measure, of this crying Injustice, could we find that your Religion had imposed it upon you; whereas we are fully satisfied, that you have imposed it upon your Religion, and have taken Measures against the Jews which are not to be justified by the Gospel of Jesus. If the meritorious Character of a Saviour might be pleaded with those who believe or pretend that he dy'd to save them, Is it not manifest, that He who redeem'd you was a Jew? That He whom you preach, as a Light to all Nations, was a Jew? That HE whose Cause hath cloathed you in Purple, hath advanced you to Honour, and loaded you with Riches, even CHRIST HIMSELF, WAS A JEW? And can you forget, that your Religion had wanted the Evidence of a principal Miracle to confirm it, had it not been from his special Regard and tender Affection to us Jews? For he raised up the Dead, as we are told in your New Testament, and restored to a childless Father his Daughter, only because it was told him, that the CENTURION loved our Nation, and had built us a Synagogue.

If then the Founder of Christianity, honoured an Idolater, an unconverted Heathen, who loved us, and built us a Synagogue; how much greater Indulgence would he have expected in our Behalf from Christians obliging themselves to obey his Precepts, and imitate his Example? Would Hatred, Reproach, or eternal War upon his People, the Jews? Would turning them out of their Synagogues, or laying them under Penal Laws for resorting to them, have been more acceptable to Jesus, the Jew, or more endearing to him in the Conduct of Christians, than the contrary Usage was in the Instance of the

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If then the Founder of Christianity, honoured an Idolater, an unconverted Heathen, who loved us, and built us a Synagogue; how much greater Indulgence would he have expected in our Behalf from Christians obliging themselves to obey his Precepts, and imitate his Example? Would Hatred, Reproach, or eternal War upon his People, the Jews? Would turning them out of their Synagogues, or laying them under Penal Laws for resorting to them, have been more acceptable to Jesus, the Jew, or more endearing to him in the Conduct of Christians, than the contrary Usage was in the Instance of the

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How opposite such Proceedings are to the whole Tenor of his Gospel, the Writers of his Life, the Asts of his Apostles, and, above all, the Epistles of your great Apostle Paul, may abundantly shew. It was your Saviour himself who said, Salvation is of the Jews: And are we to have no Retribution, but Obloquy, Hardships, and Penal Laws? We, whom the Psalmist, and all the Prophets, have boasted to be the Dominion, the Peculiar, the Inheritance of GOD; to whom, as Paul himself hath testified, pertaineth the Adoption, and the Glory, and the Covenants, and the Giving of the Law, and the Service of GOD, and the Promises: Whose are the Fathers, and of whom, as concerning the Flesh,

CHRIST came, who is over all.

Ir is said of Jesus, in the Gospel according to Matthew, that he gave it in his Charge to his twelve Apoliles, Go not into the Way of the Gentiles, but go rather to the lost Sheep of the House of Israel. In another Place, he answers to the Woman of Canaan, I am not Sent, but unto the lost Sheep of the House of Israel. And when the came and worshipped him, crying, Lord, help me, he faid, It is not meet to take the Childrens Bread and cast it before Dogs. PETER, the Prince of his Apostles, speaking to our Nation, says, Te Men of Israel, ye are the Children of the Prophets, and of the Covenant, which GOD made with our Fathers. Jaying unto Abraham, In thy Seed shall all the Kindreds of the Earth be blessed. PAUL proclaims his Mission to be to the JEW FIRST, and also to the Gentile. honour the Jews, he declares to the Romans, I al-So am an Israelite, of the Seed of Abraham, of the Tribe of Benjamin. To vie with them, he boasts to the Corinthians, Are they Hebrews? So am I. Are they the Seed of Abraham? So am I. And, in the Epistle to the Hebrews, he tells them of the Covenant which GOD Almighty had made with the

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HAVING all these Testimonies, in your own Revelation, to entitle us to full Protection and Indulgence from you, Whence is it, that we fuffer such multiplied Oppressions; and, instead of GOD's People, are treated as the Outcast of all the Earth? Do you pretend, that the Priests, in the Days of our Fathers, destroy'd Christ, and persecuted the fift Christians? In Truth, they behav'd themselves as Priests generally behave, wickedly, ambitiously, ruelly and impiously. But, are the whole People to bear the Sins and Impieties of their Priests, on their Heads, through all Generations? Seeing that it was Priestcraft, which either destroy'd the Innoent, or seduc'd the Vulgar, and that the common People had no Hands in the Iniquity, but through the Instigation of their villainous Guides, who charged it on their Consciences, and exacted it of them, in the Name of the most high GOD, that they hould commit Barbarities shocking to human Namre. If, therefore, any zealous Christian is offended at the Inhumanities of the Jewish Priesthood, and willing to revenge them on us Jews, let him make it his own Case; let him think how hard and mjust it would be to punish him, or his Family, for the Wickedness of any Christian Priest, either living or dead, especially of such as acted their Injustice Two thousand Years before he was born. Did Calvin burn Servetus? Might not then all the Followers of Servetus's Opinions, as justly burn all Calvin's Disciples, as Christians punish Jews, because the Jewish Priests crucify'd Christ? Say then, are we more accountable for what was done in our Church before we came into the World, than other Churshes will own themselves to be? And are we not entitled

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Ir is brought as a Reproach upon our whole Nation, that some of our Ancestors put Christ to Death. It is aggravated by the Circumstance, that he was the Mestab of Salvation; but, if our Anceftors knew him not to be fuch, they had not the Guilt on their Consciences of putting so divine a It is not pretended, that they Person to Death. knew any such Circumstance, but rather, that their Hearts were harden'd, and that their Eyes were blinded with other Matters, which rather entitle them to Pity than Reproach. If then this Act of Cruelty and Tyranny be view'd in its full Horror, it was no other than an AEt of Injustice to an innocent or righteous Person. And if all Posterity are involved in Guilt and Punishment, by the casual Destruction of Innocence and Virtue, all Nations in the World must be accurled to the End of the World, fince no Age, or Country, hath been without Instances, where the greatest and worthiest Persons have been singled out for Destruction, by the Violence of prevailing Parties, frequently attended with popular Acclamations.

You, Sir, who are an High Priest yourself, must own, that Caiaphas was a Man of more Decency and Temper than some of your own Order; for he used no less weighty an Argument for the De-Atruction of Jesus, than that it was better that one Man should perish, rather than a whole People. Which of you, Sir, would have scrupled a Moment to concur in a Sentence, which was urged by this Plea of Necessity? Or, which of you would not have put an hundred Men to Death, rather than that your own Hierarchy should be brought into

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You must hence allow, that the barbarous Act of putting Christ to Death, and the deceitful Argument that made it popular and plausible, was a very ordinary Effect of priestly Imposture, Ambition and Cruelty, which are prone to shed Blood, and to make Havock of Mankind, for the Gratisication of Revenge, or the Advancement of Tyranny: And this being so common a Blemish on the Professors and Leaders of all Religions, Ours, I hope, are no more to be branded with Reproach, than the rest of our Neighbours who have not less deserved it.

It is indeed very extraordinary, that the Apostles Successors, as you call yourselves, should take more Liberty of abusing us Jews, than the Apostles were allowed to do themselves. A great Part of the E-PISTLE TO THE ROMANS IS Writ exprelly to reprove the ungrateful Gentiles, for depising and reviling our Nation. Your Apostle Paul loads us with no such unreasonable Charge, as the Guilt of Blood, which was shed before we were born, nor imputes it to the Jews even of that Time, who had no Hand in fledding it. On the contrary, he declares, Brethren, my Heart's Defire, and Prayer to GOD for Iftael, is, that they may be faved. For I bear them Reord, that they have a Zeal of GOD, though not according to Knowledge. And, in the next Chapter, he affirms prophetically, All Ifrael shall be faved.

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'If Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob, from whom the Jewish Nation had their Originals, were holy, the Branches also that sprang from this Root are holy. If then some of the natural Branches were broken off, if some of the natural Jews of the Stock of David were broken off and rejected, and thou, an Heathen of the wild Gentile Race, wert taken in, and ingrafted into the Church of GOD in their Room, and there partakest of the Bleffings promised to Abraham, and his Seed, be not so conceited of thyself, as to shew any Difrespett to the Iews. If any such Vanity possess thee, remember, that the Privilege which thou hast, in being a Christian, is derived to thee from the Promise which was made to Abraham, and his Seed, but nothing accrues to Abraham, and his Seed, from thee.

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FROM these full and irrefragable Proofs, it appears, that not only the Law of Nature, but the Law of Christ, entitles us to the Protection of Society; and it is a monstrous Oppression of us Jews, that we suffer any Usage from Christians, which is repugnant to Christianity itself. If all the Evangelifts, and Apostles, prove the Persecutions and Penal Laws, which we labour under, to be opposite to the Intentions of Jesus Christ: If all the different Sects in the Christian Religion maintain, that Persecution for religious Opinions is contrary to the Law of GOD, and to the Order of Nature: What Argument can be offer'd to exempt us from any Indulgence which can be allowed to our Brethren of the

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And yet it hath happen'd, as much to our Amazement as to our Indignation, fince the Debates concerning the Sacramental Test have been revived in this Kingdom, that, having applied ourselves to certain Reverend Pastors of Dissenting Congregations, offering our friendly Affiliance to them in the Profecution of their Design, assuring them of the Desire which we sincerely profess to remove these unjust Restraints on the natural Rights of Mankind, and proposing to join with them in their Petition to the King's most excellent Majesty, and to both Houses of Parliament, they have utterly refused to countenance or concur with us; they have found out Distinctions to prove, that they have Rights by Nature, which we have loft by Unbelief; that they have a Privilege by Grace, which we cannot lay hold of, but by coming over to their Faith: And, in short, have flatly told us, That none but Christians ought to be capable of Employments in a Christian Country. So little does it avail any Body of Men to believe in GOD, that they are nevertheless to be persecuted, to you Gentiles; in as much as I am an Apostle of the Gentiles, I magnify mine Office —— If the first Fruit be holy, the Lump is also holy; and if the Root is holy, so are the Branches: And if some of the Branches be broken off, and thou, being a wild Olive-Tree, wert grafted in amongst them, and with them partakest of the Fatness of the Olive-Tree, boast not against the Branches; but, if thou boast, thou bearest not the Root, but the Root thee —— Thou wilt say then, the Branches were broken off that I might be grafted in. Well, because of Unbelief they were broken off, and thou standest by Faith —— Be not high-minded, but fear.

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WE told them, That we were the Children of Israel; that Moses was, at least, as divinely inspired as Calvin; that we had as much Respect for the TEN COMMANDMENTS, as Presbyterians, Independents, Anabaptists, or French Prophets; that we thought the Observance of our Law would make us good Subjects, though we were not happy enough to be fatisfied in our Consciences of the Truth of the Christian Religion; that no Society had any Right to exact more of its Members than we had always yielded; and that as we had never been wanting in dutiful Submission to our Superiors, we hoped it was no immodest Demand to be admitted on the same Footing with other Setts of Dissenters'; that, it is true, we are charged with too violent a Passion for the Mammon of Unrighteoulness, but that we find the most sanctified Christians, in respect of worldly Lucre, as little scrupulous of taking the Profit to themselves, as they are of throwing the Scandal upon us : That we get what we can, and keep what we get, not by any Principle of Religion, but of Convenience; and that this Principle reigns in as full Perfection amongst the Saints at Hackney, as among the Children of Israel in Bury-Street, or Duke's-Place.

We cannot but admire at such uncivil Usage from our Brethren the Dissenters, who had laid themselves under so many Obligations to us Jews, have turned us out of the Possession of all our antient Privileges, and allow us as little Right in the Old Jerusalem, as we pretend to have in the New. In short, they make as free with Sion, as if they were Lords of the Manor; and appropriate the Songs of Sion to themselves, as if they were Hymns of their own composing. They

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They have made Prize of all the Plalms of David, as if he had not been King of Ifrael; and all the Bleffings of the Law, and all the Curses in the Prophets, are converted to their own Uie, as if the Israelites had no Property in them. After this, it is marvellously strange, that they will share with us none of their Emoluments, and that they would debar us of all Indulgences which they lay Claim to themselves.

You, Sir, who are an orthodox high Priest, will judge between us Jews and the Dissenters, whether we have not the same Right as the best of them, to Employments? Or, what Pretence there can be, that, against the Constitution of the Country in which we live, we, of all other People, should have no Share in enacting or executing the Laws which we are bound to obey? Why might not the Land of Canaan be as profitably represented in Parliament, as the Kingdom of Sc-nd, and with as little Prejudice to the Church of England, from our Synagogue, as from their Kirk? Why may we not adorn one Side of St. S-n's Ch-p-1 with our flaxen Wiggs and Sallow Faces, in as becoming a Manner, as our Northern Brethren appear on the other Side in their black ones?

With regard to publick Employments, are there not Abundance of them in this bappy Island, which are fitter for Jews than for Christians, and which have insensibly transformed good Christians into real Jews, by the prevalent Force of Example? may you think, Sir, of us Jews, in the Capacity of Excise Officers? Or, what think you of Excise Officers, as different in any Thing from us Jews, but that the circumcised are in all Respects fit to be Excisemen, and that the Excisemen are most of them fit

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They have made Prize of all the Plalms of David, as if he had not been King of Ifrael; and all the Bleffings of the Law, and all the Curses in the Prophets, are converted to their own Ute, as if the Israelites had no Property in them. After this, it is marvellously strange, that they will share with us none of their Emoluments, and that they would debar us of all Indulgences which they lay Claim to themselves.

You, Sir, who are an orthodox high Priest, will judge between us Jews and the Disenters, whether we have not the same Right as the best of them, to Employments? Or, what Pretence there can be, that, against the Constitution of the Country in which we live, we, of all other People, should have no Share in enacting or executing the Laws which we are bound to obey? Why might not the Land of Canaan be as profitably represented in Parliament, as the Kingdom of Sc-nd, and with as little Prejudice to the Church of England, from our Synagogue, as from their Kirk? Why may we not adorn one Side of St. S-n's Ch-p-1 with our flaxen Wiggs and Sallow Faces, in as becoming a Manner, as our Northern Brethren appear on the other Side in their black ones?

WITH regard to publick Employments, are there not Abundance of them in this happy Island, which are fitter for Jews than for Christians, and which have insensibly transformed good Christians into real Jews, by the prevalent Force of Example? What may you think, Sir, of us Jews, in the Capacity of Excise Officers? Or, what think you of Excise Officers, as different in any Thing from us Jews, but that the circumcised are in all Respects fit to be Excisemen, and that the Excisemen are most of them fit

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I could, Sir, give you many Reasons to convince you, that natural Christian Policy should induce you to favour us Jews; that you have many Obligations to us as a Christian; though you forget all Relation to as as a Christian; that as our Religion was the Parent of yours, our Synagogue is the Buttress of the Christian Church, an Evidence of its Extraction, an Authority to prove its Antiquity, a living Record to testify whence you had your Revelation; and that therefore you cannot be too indulgent to a People, whose Establishment cannot be destroyed, without removing the Foundation of your own.

But that single Article which I have already mentioned, that divine Right of Tythes, which is the Source of all your Plenty, might make the Old Testament, and the Jews, of savorite Consideration with you; especially when you reslect, that all the Selfs in your own Religion deny your Title to Tythes; that the Quakers hold it sinful to pay them, and suffer all Extremities, rather than act against their own Consciences in so tender a Concern; that the People of all other Perswasions hold them to be of human Invention, and belonging to the Cognizance of temporal Power; and that most who allow them to be lawful, do not at all believe them to be reasonable or expedient.

Your Brethren of the Clergy, in Return for this great Obligation in the Article of Tythes, might very gratefully and profitably appoint us Jews to be your Tythe-Gatherers; and this, too, without alarming the People who pay them, since they can scarcely believe, that the Jews themselves would be more rigid Collectors, than the Generality of Church

Officers.

Bur instead of expressing your Gratitude to us, by such reasonable Returns of Kindness and Considence lence as we might expect, you most unnaturally all upon us to serve Parish Offices, which you will not suffer us to discharge, yet punish us with Fines and Penalties, because we do not discharge them. It is you not more cruel, in this Respect, than the sask-Masters of Egypt, who compelled our Foresamers to make Brick without Straw? For, if they had acted by Policies like yours, they would not ave suffered us, by any Means, to make the Bricks which hey had commanded, yet would have punished us for not making what they would not suffer us to make.

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You have justified this unmerciful Usage of us, by lledging, that, in the same Manner, you use one aother; and I owned, in the Beginning, that we could ot expect better of you under this Circumstance. But then you have, at present, an Opportunity to to us Justice. For, fince we are under the same Hardships and Incapacities with other Dissenters, ou ought to declare, that you look upon the Jews with the same Tenderness as you look upon other Dissenters; that when the DISPUTE shall be adjusted bout what Time is proper, you will shew the same indulgence to the Children of Israel, as to the Difiples of Calvin; that either Sect stand in the same Predicament with you; and that, after the Example of the Apostle Paul, you will give Toleration to the JEW first, and also to the Gentile.

It might be expected, considering how long we have suffer'd ill Usage, that you might think it Time to give us better. From a Passage which I find inserted in your learned Countryman, Cambon's Britannia, by the present Lord Bishop of London [Vol. 1. P. 535.] it appears, 'That the Jews flourished mightily in London, a little after the Confquest, being encouraged particularly by William Rusus. But their Wealth, says his Lordship, in

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'In the 11th of Edward the First, their Synagogues were all pluck'd down; and in the 16th Year of

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ber of Fifteen Thousand \*; but their Riches were

f all to be left behind, and they were not allowed to take any Money or Goods along with them,

fave only for the necessary Charges of their Trans-

portation.

I was exceedingly glad of this impartial Testimony from a Christian Bishop of so great Credit and Authority, because a learned English Lawyer, the Lord Chief Justice Coke, hath adhered to the Letter of the Law against us, as the Truth of our Case: He hath assigned our Expulsion to no other Cause than our Usury, and relates it to have been essented by no other Means than putting a Stop to our Usury; whereas the said Lord Bishop imputes it truly and candidly to the Oppression and Avarice of the Times, rather than to the Misbehaviour of our People.

The laborious Antiquary Stowe, in his Survey of London, relates, [B. 3. P. 54.] 'That King John, in the 11th Year of his Reign, commanded all the Jews, both Man and Woman, to be imprison'd, and grievously punished, because he would have all their Money. Some of them, says he, gave all they had, and promised more, to escape so many Kinds of Torment; for every one of them had, at the least, their Eyes pluck'd out. Amongst whom there was one, who, being tormented many Ways, would not ransom himself till the King had caused (every

Lord Chief Justice Coke, who speaks of their Expulsion from the View of Records, numbers the Jews who went away, at fifteen thousand and threescore. 2 Co. Inst. Statut. de Judaismo.

[ 23 ]

Day ) one of his great Teeth to be pluck'd out, by the Space of seven Days; and then he gave to the King Ten Thousand Marks of Silver, to the End they should pull out no more. The said King, at that Time, spoiled the Jews of Sixty six Thousand

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'In the 26th of Henry the Third, the Jews were constrain'd to pay to the King Twenty thousand Marks, at two Terms in the Year, or else to re-

main in perpetual Prison.

'In his 35th Year he exacted inestimable Sums of all rich Men, namely, of Aaron a Jew born at York, Fourteen thousand Merks for himself, and Ten thousand Merks for the Queen. And before that Time, he had taken of the same Jew as much as in all amounted to thirty thousand Merks of Silver, and Two hundred Merks of Gold for the Queen.

In the 16th of Edward the First, all the Jews in England were, (in one Day) apprehended by Precept from the King, but they redeem'd themfelves for Twelve thousand Pounds of Silver: Notwithstanding which, in the 19th of his Reign, he banished them all, as is afore mentioned, giving

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is more than treble fo much.

From this Period, anno 1291. we had no Re-admission into England, till 1655. being kept in Banishment Three hundred and sixty four Years. It was then the Wisdom of Oliver Cromwel that brought us into this Country again, by a Treaty with Manasseh Ben Israel, wherein the Jewish Nation were restored to the Exercise of their Trade and Wor-

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As it is but Fourscore Years fince our Re-admiffion, our Fathers, for the most Part, were Aliens by Birth, and could not claim a natural Right to the Privileges of the Community. They could only be received as Foreigners, with proper Encouragement to trust their Families and Effects under the publick Protection. But, in this Course of Time, the Jews of Cromwel's Days are dead, and we their Children are natural born Subjects of Britain; so that what Incapacity or Disability may remain upon us, is entirely to be laid to the Charge of Religion, and is an Hardship upon us for dissenting from the National Establishment. This is our Grievance, and this we hope will at length have Redress; that the War which

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which hath been carried on against us almost ever since the Norman Conquest, may now be brought to a Conclusion, and that we may not be oppressed any longer, for no other Reason, than that, After the Way which Men call Heresy, we worship the God of our Fathers.

We ought not to impute any cruel Disposition to the good People of England, but to the Prejudices against us, which were somented by the Arts of Bigotry and Priestcrast, or encouraged by the private Views of Princes: Insomuch, that it was our Missortune to be banished from Rome by Tiberius, for the Fraud of a sew of our Religion, in seducing a Roman Lady: We were, for no better Reason, banished out of France in 1253. and the Catholick King John the Second forced Three hundred thousand Jews, in one Day, out of the Dominions of Spain.

I have already said, and I cannot but insist, with humble Submission, that it is Time we should be differently treated by the Christian World; and that, as you have taken the Covenant of Grace entirely from us, you ought, in common Justice, to leave us in quiet Possession of the Rights of Nature.

In what Manner, or to what Degree, the Legislature ought to indulge us, must be submitted to their Consideration, and must be determined from a Variety of Circumstances; but whatever they grant to other Dissenters, will, by undeniable Parity of Reason, be due to us, unless it could appear that we are not Dissenters, because we are Jews; whereas there is not a more common Case in this great City, than to see the Jew and the Dissenter blended together in one and the same Person.

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How great Analogy there is in general between the Dissenters and Jews, and how easily we are to be mistaken for each other, wants no other Witnesses than the Pastors of each Perswasion. How happily do they concur in the black Cloak and the short Bib? How persectly does the dirty Phiz of a French Refugee accord with the sable Hue of a Rabbi in Israel? How exactly alike are the Size of their Consciences, and the Reach of their Understandings; their Zeal for Works of Faith and Piety; and, above all, for the

ready Peny?

This Similitude of Circumstances is the Ground of our just Considence, that there will be no Difference of Indulgence. We are perfectly reasonable in our Defices; we want no more than what you allow them; we think ourselves as well qualified to govern Corporations, to sit in that grave Assembly the City Common-Council, and to make a Jobb of my Lord Mayor's House, as the most religious Elder of Salters Hall? We concur with them entirely, that it is respectively our Right by the Law of Nature; and we hum-

bly perswade ourselves, that no Distinction will be made by the Law of Grace.

We have now stated our Case to the impartial World. We are willing to be judged, even by the Reverend Bench, whether our Complaints are not well grounded, and our Desires just. We have nothing further to propose, than to attend our Diffenting Brethren, in a Body, whenever a Petition for the Repeal of the Tests is to be presented: And we accordingly intend, on that Day, to march in a folemn Procession through the Streets of London, from our Synagogue in Bury Street, with our Priefts, and our Law, and Aaron's Bells at the Head of us. If this moving Appearance shall not have its Esfect, we must despair of being restored to our natural Rights. But, as You, Sir, have Power to affift us in our pious Defign, we hope you will imitate the Pattern fet before you by the Apostle Paul, who, unto the Jews, became as a Jew, that he might gain the Jews; and, if you protect the Children of Israel in this emergent Affair, we will promise you, whenever you come amongst us, the first Cut of the Paschal Lamb, and the chief Seat in the Synagogue.

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ready Peny?

This Similitude of Circumstances is the Ground of our just Considence, that there will be no Difference of Indulgence. We are perfectly reasonable in our Defires; we want no more than what you allow them; we think ourselves as well qualified to govern Corporations, to sit in that grave Assembly the City Common-Council, and to make a Jobb of my Lord Mayor's House, as the most religious Elder of Salters Hall: We concur with them entirely, that it is respectively our Right by the Law of Nature; and we hum-

bly perswade ourselves, that no Distinction will be made by the Law of Grace.

We have now stated our Case to the impartial World. We are willing to be judged, even by the Reverend Bench, whether our Complaints are not well grounded, and our Defires just. We have nothing further to propose, than to attend our Disenting Brethren, in a Body, whenever a Petition for the Repeal of the Tests is to be presented: And we accordingly intend, on that Day, to march in a folemn Procession through the Streets of London, from our Synagogue in Bury Street, with our Priests, and our Law, and Aaron's Bells at the Head of us. If this moving Appearance shall not have its Effect, we must despair of being restored to our natural Rights. But, as You, Sir, have Power to affift us in our pious Defign, we hope you will imitate the Pattern set before you by the Apostle Paul, who, unto the Jews, became as a Jew, that he might gain the Jews; and, if you protect the Children of Israel in this emergent Affair, we will promise you, whenever you come amongst us, the first Cut of the Paschal Lamb, and the chief Seat in the Synagogue.

I am, with all Respect to your Person and Cha-

racter,

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Tour most devoted,

From the Place of my Sojourn?
ment in Synagogue-Lane, BuryStreet, the 10th Day of the 12th
Moon, called 4dare

Humble-Servant,

SOLOMON ABRABANEL